

BROKEN PLEDGES VS. FAITH KEPT. THOMPSON AND MORRIS CONTRASTED. PEOPLE'S BRIEF IN MAYORALTY CASE

Thompson Promised Water, Got Bonds and Bought Iron Pipe, but Added Not a Pint to the City's Water Supply--Morris Worked Out Comprehensive Plan for Great System, Endorsed by Best Engineers, Got Bonds, the Water Is Bought and the Conduit to Bring It Into City Mains Will Be Completed by July 15 Next.

For the information of citizens interested in the water situation The Herald this morning presents an unvarnished history of Salt Lake City's water supply, with especial reference to the course on this subject of Ezra Thompson and Richard P. Morris as mayor.

Both of these men are again before the people as candidates for this office, the main issue being their records in solving the water problem and in carrying out other public improvements.

A comparison is made of the promises and performances of each. The information is practically all taken from the public records.

The history shows that the people of Salt Lake have struggled with the water problem ever since the community was founded. First City Creek was secured. In 1889 water was obtained from Parley's creek through an exchange of Utah lake water. Even then it was recognized that the supply was not sufficient and that steps should be taken promptly to bring water to the city from Big and Little Cottonwood creeks. Administration after administration promised and "recommended," but did nothing.

When Ezra Thompson first took office he promised to increase the city water supply, and his first annual message pronounced in favor of securing water from Big Cottonwood creek. The record for his two terms shows that he received \$250,000 from a special bond issue voted by the people to increase the water supply, that the money was diverted from purposes to which it was pledged, and that Thompson went out of office without adding any water whatsoever to the available supply. On the other hand, he is on record as opposing officially every step looking toward that end and even plunging the city into litigation by which it was threatened with the loss of half the supply already available.

Richard P. Morris, the record shows, was the first man since 1889 to take any actual steps for the increase of the water supply. Since he took office less than two years ago he has secured 16,000,000 gallons daily more irrigation water for exchange purposes and 10,500,000 gallons daily of culinary water—about doubling the present supply. In addition he is negotiating for 11,000,000 gallons more of mountain water, with every prospect of success, and has in view, with favorable outlook, the securing of still more. If he is allowed to carry out his plans, he will have double the present supply flowing into the city's system before the short season next summer and will make water scarcity a thing of the past, providing for many times the present population, and removing the greatest obstacle to the rapid growth of Salt Lake City.

WATER has afforded an ever-present problem in Salt Lake valley. The aborigines knew the springs and streams, and went to the water. The white men sought out the sources of supply and brought the water to themselves.

When the little company of pioneers moved down from Emigration canyon into the broad and beautiful valley and founded a commonwealth, they settled along City creek. At first they camped on the banks of the stream—going to the water, as did the Indians—and with buckets and cups dipped up the precious fluid to slake their thirst. Here was a mountain brook emerging clear and cold and sparkling from its rocky canyon bed into the broad valley. One fork struck to the southward and the other to the westward, giving the fertile soil the drink it needed to make it fruitful. What was more natural than to make this spot the permanent camp? At the fork of the creek the community settled. Tracing the two branches according to present landmarks, one division went from a little north of the

Eagle Gate practically along the present course close to North Temple street, seeking the Jordan. The other found its way to the same outlet by going first to the south, not far from State street, striking off beyond Liberty park.

Settlers at the Forks.

The greater area of farm lands lay to the south, in the vicinity of Liberty park. But for better protection from the Indians, the settlers huddled together near the fork of the creek at the mouth of the canyon. There a farming village was laid off in ten-acre blocks. There the tillers of the soil had their homes and stables, hitching up every morning to go to the fields to plow, sow or reap, and returning at night to gather for the worship of God and to be prepared for defense against the Indians.

The merchants and others not directly dependent on the soil remained close to the homes at the fork of the creek. Gradually the population became more congested in this vicinity. Ditches had been run from City creek to bring water to the various homes, and although wells were dug to supplement this sup-

ply, the demand about the home center became so great that the farms farther down the creek were suffering.

Something had to be done to relieve the situation. In the early '70s the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal was built, conveying the water from the outlet of Utah lake to the farms in the vicinity of Liberty park. The canal water was furnished to irrigate these farms in lieu of the purer water of City creek, which was needed for drinking and cooking.

Principle of Exchange Established.

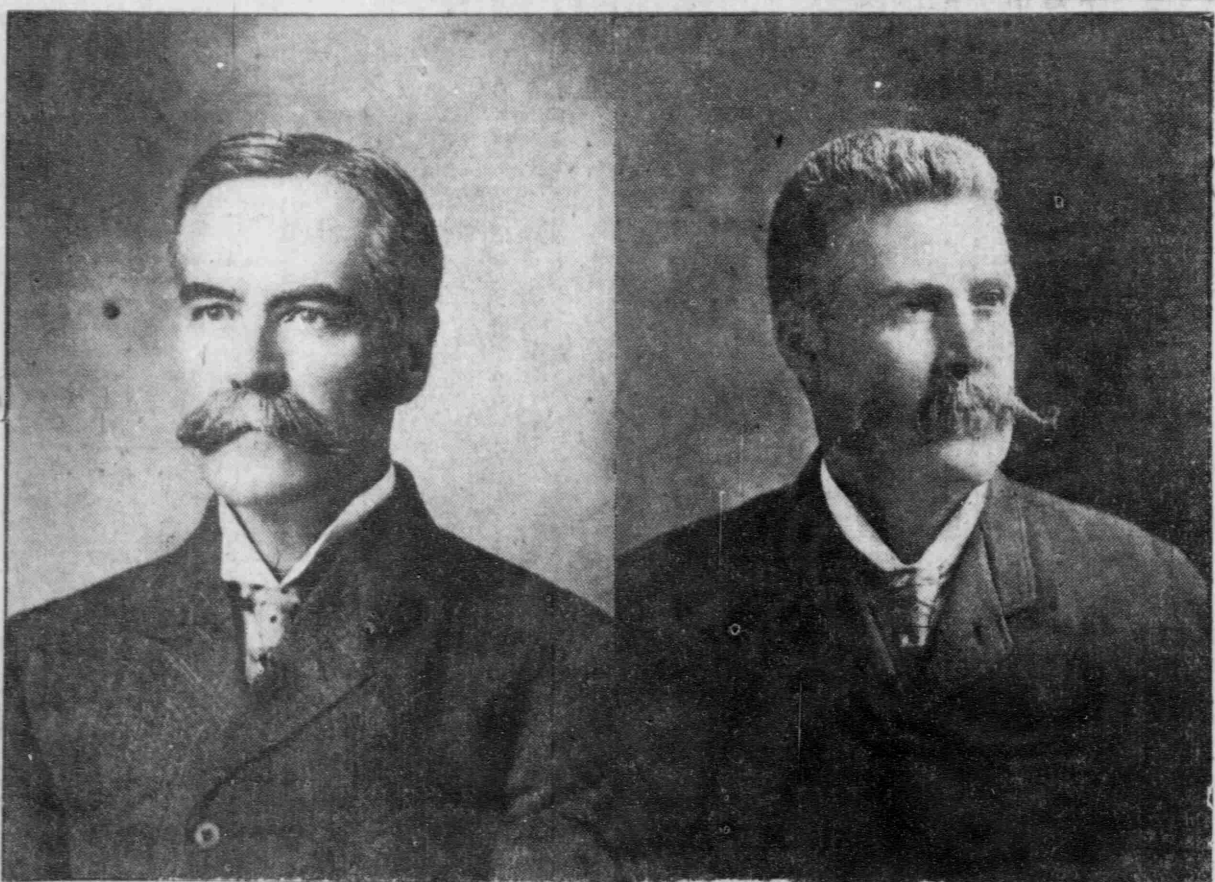
Thus was the principle of exchange of water established.

Ever since that time every drop of water furnished the citizens of Salt Lake for culinary purposes has been obtained by an exchange of the water from Utah lake—satisfactory for irrigation, but too impure for drinking for water from mountain streams.

Irrigation at that time was a new thing in the United States. The people of Utah were pioneers in the dry places. They had to work out their own laws for the government of water, and the irrigation jurisprudence of the west is largely

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TWO CANDIDATES AND THEIR ACTION ON THE WATER QUESTION.



RICHARD P. MORRIS,
Mayor of Salt Lake, 1904-1905.

Began studying water question systematically on taking office.
Appointed Col. E. A. Wall chairman of board of public works.

Worked out practical solution of water problem within six months, with basis the securing of Big Cottonwood supply and conducting it to city mains through cement conduit, a project universally favored for many years but never before undertaken. Secured options on Big Cottonwood water.

Asked for \$1,000,000 bond issue, of which \$850,000 was to be spent for water and \$150,000 for sewers. Proposition was fought by John E. Dooly and his allies, but was carried by the voters Jan. 3, 1905.

Some opposing influence sought to prevent sale of bonds, but they were thwarted by the mayor and the money became available in July.

Utah Light & Railway company held water rights in Big Cottonwood canyon necessary to the city in order to carry out water plans. Company made exorbitant demands for rights, including 100-year franchise. Demands were resisted by the mayor, who was greatly instrumental in forcing many concessions, including a reduction in lighting rates, and a four-cent street car fare. Extension of only seven years was given, and in return the company decided over the needed rights, and obstacle in way of immediate carrying out of water project was removed. Dooly influences still sought delay of water project, but were unsuccessful.

Took all possible steps to relieve pressing needs during water shortage, and let contracts for Big Cottonwood conduit requiring work to be completed July 15, 1906, in time to forestall any shortage next year and thereafter. By careful business methods, administration saved \$50,000 from engineer's estimates of \$350,000 for conduit. Other work promised is already under way.

Irrigation water secured—16,000,000 gallons daily
Culinary water—10,000,000 gallons daily
Negotiations pending—
Culinary water—10,000,000 gallons daily
With still more in view.

EZRA THOMPSON,
Mayor of Salt Lake City, 1900-1903, Inclusive.

Elected on pledge to secure added water supply.
Urged in first message, 1900, that steps be taken in this direction. Declared in favor of getting additional supply by exchanging Utah Lake water for Big Cottonwood water.

Appointed John E. Dooly chairman of board of public works.

Asked people for \$250,000 bond issue, pledging it would be spent as follows: Water main improvements, \$75,000; Thirteenth East street reservoir, \$20,000; additional water rights in Parley's canyon, to give 3,000,000 gallons more water daily, \$80,000; separate system of mains and standpipes for sprinkling, \$40,000; improvements to secure additional water at Utah lake, \$30,000.

Spent money as follows: For iron pipe, not needed at the time, bought from contractor favored by Dooly (Dooly protesting he was not financially interested in the contracts), \$109,126.79; Parley's canyon land, without tangibly increasing water supply, \$88,410.82; work at Utah lake, abandoned without increasing water supply, \$20,901.71; Thirteenth East street reservoir, \$37,183.11; digging up worthless sewer pipe, money paid to favored contractors and resulting in absolutely no good to city, \$3,114.93. Balance spent for miscellaneous purposes, such as surveys never used.

Fought in 1902 proposition to pump water from Utah lake into city canal to keep up supply and fill exchange contract with Parley's canyon farmers. Veto over-ruled. Friends started injunction proceedings. City failed to keep contract to deliver water to farmers, and they retook possession of water in Parley's creek under original rights. Citizens were forced to suffer. Farmers started suit to regain permanent possession of Parley's water. Pumping proposition put through over his head, farmers appeased and situation relieved, although their suit is still hanging over city.

Total amount of water added to city's available supply during four years of Thompson's administration—None.



Ducking Season Opens.

WARM WELCOME TO ROOSEVELT

President Greeted With Cheers on Arrival at Washington.

GREAT CROWDS IN STREETS

BRILLIANT SCENE WHEN WHITE HOUSE WAS REACHED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Thousands of his fellow citizens turned out to welcome President Roosevelt to the national capital this evening and made his home coming an occasion for an ovation from the time he was sighted on the platform of his car until he passed slowly up the avenue. The president was deeply touched by the welcome and especially by its spontaneity.

Cabinet in Waiting.

The presidential train came into the station at 6:15 o'clock. On the platform was assembled a dozen or more officials. At their head was Mr. West, the district commissioner, who was in charge of the arrangements for the welcome, and who was the first to shake the president's hand as he stepped from the train. With the president were Secretary of State Root and Mrs. Root and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw. At the station were Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister; Dr. Rixey, the surgeon general of the navy; Mr. Palmer, the marshal for the District of Columbia, and others.

Heartily Cheered.

A mighty cheer went up as the crowd inside the station caught sight of the president, which was taken up by the crowds outside the station and passed along the line as the president was recognized. He shook hands first with cabinet members and other officials, then, giving Mrs. Roosevelt his arm, he walked slowly to his carriage, which was waiting at the Sixth street entrance. As he reached the engine the president thanked the engineer for his safe trip and stopped to shake his hand.

In the carriage with the president were Mrs. Roosevelt, Ethel Kerney, Quentin, Quentin sat on the box with the coachman.

Mrs. Roosevelt Pleased.

The cabinet and the other members of the party followed in carriages, accompanying the president to the White House. The president frequently arose and bowed to the cheering crowds on both sides of the avenue, and during the latter part of the drive the "hurrahs" became so enthusiastic that the president stood most of the time. Mrs. Roosevelt was greatly pleased with the greeting and her face was radiant as she bowed to the right and left.

Not since last inauguration day has Pennsylvania avenue held such a crowd as lined it this afternoon from the station to the White House. Heavy cables stretched the whole length on both sides kept the crowds on the sidewalks. Street cars were stopped and vehicles were halted in the side streets as the party came up the avenue. From every flag pole and from many windows flags were flapping in the cool evening breeze.

Scene at White House.

A brilliant scene greeted the president's eye as he reached the White House. The mansion was illuminated from basement to attic, bathing the whole white structure with a radiant glow.

The president received a great cheer as he passed the line of G. A. R. veterans, who stood at attention in front of their hall on Pennsylvania avenue. The president acknowledged the greeting with a bow and a cordial wave of the hand.

Business Part Burned.

Washington Court House, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Fire today practically wiped out the business section of Jeffersonville, a village eleven miles northeast of this city on the Detroit & Southern railway. Loss, \$75,000.

MONUMENT TO J. STERLING MORTON

Statue of the Founder of Arbor Day to be Unveiled October 14 at Nebraska City—Address by Grover Cleveland.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 30.—The Arbor Day Memorial association has decided on Oct. 14 as the day for the unveiling of the monument being erected to the memory of J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture during the last Cleveland administration, and founder of Arbor Day.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the unveiling and the principal speaker will be former President Grover Cleveland. Several others, who have been prominent both in national and state politics, will deliver addresses.

The Arbor Day Memorial association was formed shortly after the death of Secretary Morton, in 1902, and its work has been that of collecting funds and erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the "Sage of Arbor Lodge."

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Clarence Markham of Cambridge, near here, in a fit of temporary insanity killed her seven children with an axe, after which she placed their bodies in a bed, saturated it with coal oil and set fire to it. She then hacked her throat with a knife and threw herself on the burning bed. Neighbors rescued her, but she was so badly burned that she died soon after she had made a confession. The eldest child was nine years old, the youngest a baby in arms.

Late tonight, Clarence E. Markham, husband and father of the victims of the tragedy, committed suicide by shooting himself after trying a rope around his neck so that it would choke him to death in case the bullet failed to do its purpose.

MACEDONIA IS WITHOUT HOPE

Butchery Continues Under the Eyes of European Officials.

HORRIBLE SCENES ENACTED

COUNTRY SWARMS WITH ASIATIC TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—W. A. Moore, secretary of the Balkan committee, who has returned from a two months' tour of Macedonia, said to the Associated Press today:

"The wanton slaughter of Christians in Macedonia continues under the eyes of Europe's representatives. Crossing the Bulgarian border the first news to greet me was an unpardonable massacre in the little village of Konopitz, which occurred three days before my arrival. On visiting the village I found the bodies of a man, two women, a girl and the children still unburied and laid out in the Christian church. The women had been shot, but I saw one child which had been crushed probably with the butt of a gun.

"The wounded had been taken to Egri Palanka, an hour's ride distant, and where resides the Austrian officer in charge of the district.

An Off-Told Story.

"The story of the affair is a repetition of the oft-told tale. An insurgent band visited the village and demanded food on departing. The Turkish authorities, learning of the visit, dispatched a body of troops, which, discovering no insurgents in the place, dealt out their vengeance on the Christians. The observation of the European officers seldom deters the Mohammedans from slaying Christians. The Austrian officer at Koumanova district has charge of 119 villages, where murders are of daily occurrence and are not noticed by the authorities. In the Monastir district the Italian officers sleep with the Turkish arms in order to observe its methods of 'suppressing insurgents.' This, however, only prevents special detachments from perpetrating crime.

Nine Peasants Murdered.

"The village of Mogla, in which an Albanian brigand was assassinated, was punished by the Turkish troops. Nine unarmed peasants were killed and arms were placed beside them in a

MURDER, SUICIDE AND CONSPIRACY

Prominent Men of Cambridge, Ill., Said to Be Implicated.

UGLY CHARGES ARE MADE

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF SHIELDING THE GUILTY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Details of a series of sensational events which are alleged to have smoldered for months in Cambridge, Ill., and which may explain the mysterious death of John V. Streed, a prominent attorney and politician who was found lifeless at his office door in Cambridge a week ago, with a bullet through his head, were revealed here today. Dr. Byrd C. Powell, a veterinary surgeon of Cambridge, Ill., came to Chicago and told a story running back of the recent suicide of his brother, William D. Powell, of Cambridge. The story discloses a chain of facts connecting the Powell and Streed cases with the virtual murder of a Swedish domestic in the home of a wealthy and prominent man at Cambridge more than five years ago. She was buried secretly, without death certificate or inquest.

Streed Knew the Truth.

In the opinion of Dr. Powell, Attorney Streed was murdered because Streed knew the truth behind the woman's death. Streed got the facts from William D. Powell, who committed suicide Aug. 25 last, after Mr. Powell's home had been broken up and the Powell persons shielded, it is alleged, by influential political friends.

Dr. Powell declares his brother was driven to his death by a clique of Cambridge. He suspected several men of prominence of being too friendly with his wife, and encountered as a result persecution which it is said drove him to suicide.

Powell Was Threatened.

Finally Powell awoke one morning to find "bar and feather" written on his door with a note ordering him to leave town within four days or suffer violence at the hands of a mob.

Then Powell summoned his brother, William, detailed the story of his sufferings, of his love for his wife, the persecutions and the threat of death.

"What shall I do?" he asked, in despair.

"Go after them," replied his advisor. "You know something of the death of this Swedish girl. The men persecuting you are involved in that case. Go after them."

Driven to Suicide.

Two detectives arrived at Cambridge as a result to work up evidence in reference to the death of the domestic. W. D. Powell took the evidence to Attorney Streed and asked him to prosecute the men. Streed refused to do it, because it involved some of his best friends. William D. Powell's suicide followed. Dr. Powell believed Streed, and some of the suspected men quarreled and, in the heat of dispute, Streed betrayed knowledge of the domestic's tragedy.

Guilty Parties Shielded.

"My brother," said Dr. Powell today, "was hounded to death by a clique of men who controlled everything in the administration of law in Cambridge. If Streed was murdered it is a simple matter for the Cambridge authorities to figure out who are the persons interested in bringing about his death. But they have purposely suppressed the truth, which, if revealed, may lead to the discovery of Streed's murderer and bring to light another murder."

WORK WILL BEGIN MONDAY

Road From Denver to Boise to Be Built by Arizona Construction Company.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—In an interview here today Second Vice President Hayes of the Colorado, Wyoming & Idaho railway said that work will begin Monday in the actual construction of the 500 mile line from Denver to Boise. After this has been completed the projectors intend an extension to the Pacific coast. Contracts have been made with an Arizona corporation headed by a Lowell, Mass., capitalist, the Interstate Construction company.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO CONSUL GENERAL GOWDY

Paris, Sept. 29.—At a farewell banquet to Consul General Gowdy, given under the auspices of the American chamber of commerce tonight, Ambassador McCormick, on behalf of the French government, presented to Mr. Gowdy the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Gowdy, in replying, referred to the enormous trade between France and the United States during his tenure of office. He said his recompense for fighting was victory and for duty done, the approbation of his country.

W. S. Dailliba and William Seligman made addresses, in which they urged a reciprocity treaty between France and the United States.

Mr. Gowdy leaves Paris Oct. 2 for Liverpool, and will sail for the United States on board the White Star liner Baltic Oct. 5.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Heavy Increase Shown in the Report For September.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The monthly report of the government receipts and expenditures, which will be issued next Monday, will show a remarkable increase in receipts from customs and internal revenue sources. For September 1904, customs receipts amounted to \$22,220,360, and for the three months of the fiscal year, \$65,121,784. For the month just closing the receipts from customs were \$21,241,146, and for the three months, \$63,015,577, being an increase of \$4,014,786 for the month and \$2,885,738 for the three months. Last year at this time the deficit amounted to \$17,854,256, as against \$9,625,586 for the quarter ending today. During the last three months the internal revenue receipts show a gain over last year of \$2,498,953.

THE DEATH RECORD.

S. M. Prevost.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—S. M. Prevost, third vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died tonight at his home here.

Theodore Woolsey Heermance.

New York, Sept. 29.—The death of Theodore Woolsey Heermance, director of the American school at Athens, was announced today in a cablegram received from Professor Wheeler of Columbia university. Dr. Heermance has been ill for some weeks of typhoid fever. He was 39 years old.